Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline, L.L.C.
Washington County
Baileyville, Maine
A-744-71-G-R

Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License

After review of the air emissions license application, staff investigation reports and other documents in the applicant's file in the Bureau of Air Quality, pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A., Section 344 and Section 590, the Department finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline, L.L.C. (M&N) located in Baileyville, Maine has applied to renew their Air Emission License permitting the operation of emission sources associated with their natural gas pipeline compressor station.

B. Emission Equipment
M&N is licensed to operate the following equipment:

Fuel Burning Equipment

Equipment	Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Firing Rate (scf/hr)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Stack #
Gas Turbine #1	94.5	90,000	natural gas, negligible	1
Gas Turbine #2	94.5	90,000	natural gas, negligible	2
Boiler #1	1.66	1,500	natural gas, negligible	BLR-1
Generator #1	4.12	4,549	natural gas, negligible	N/A

C. Application Classification

The application for M&N does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment. Therefore, the license is considered to be a renewal of current licensed emission units only.

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

A. Introduction

In order to receive a license the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in Chapter 100 of the Department regulations. Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment as well as for those sources located in designated non-attainment areas.

BPT for existing emissions equipment means that method which controls or reduces emissions to the lowest possible level considering:

- the existing state of technology;
- the effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emissions from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

B. Turbines #1 and #2

M&N operates two (2) natural gas fired turbines to provide pressure in order to move natural gas through the pipeline. Turbine #1 is a Taurus 70-9700 with a heat input rating of 94.5 MMBtu/hr. Turbine #2 is a Taurus 70-10300 that has been programmed not to fire above the capacity of a 70-9700 unit. These turbines were manufactured in 1999 and therefore are subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart GG, Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines, for which construction has commenced after October 3, 1977.

NO_x Control

Turbines #1 and #2 are currently equipped with SoLoNOx Combustion Technology which combines premixing and lean fuel-air mixtures with a two stage combustion zone thereby reducing the flame temperature and consequently thermal NO_x formation.

As part of their initial permit, M&N was required to submit by July 31, 2003 a written report to the Department detailing other available NO_x control technologies that could be applicable to Turbines #1 and #2. In their report M&N evaluated several control strategies including the following:

- Lean Pre-mixed Combustors (SoLoNOx)
- SoLoNOx II
- Rich/Quench/Lean Combustors
- XONON
- High Temperature SCR
- EMx (SCONOx) Catalytic Absorption System
- LoTOx Combustion System

All control strategies except for SoLoNOx and High Temperature SCR were determined to be incompatible either with simple-cycle turbines in general or the Taurus models specifically and were therefore eliminated as technologically infeasible.

High Temperature SCR has had very limited use for compressor station applications. The only comparable installation was permitted for 8 ppm NO_x at steady state and 12 ppm during transition. The demonstration project for this source showed that these limits could only be met with an ammonia slip rate of 20 ppm. Additionally, premature deterioration of the SCR was noted requiring the facility to operate at lower load to maintain compliance.

Due to high operational costs, the negative environmental impact of ammonia slip, and the lingering technological problems with implementing such a system, High Temperature SCR was rejected as a control strategy.

M&N's report concluded, and the Department agrees, that the continued use of SoLoNOx Combustion Technology is the most appropriate technology for the control of NO_x emissions.

Gas Producer Speed

Through discussions with the turbine manufacturer, Solar, M&N has discovered that operation of SoLoNOx is adversely affected at gas producer speeds below 90%. During normal operating conditions, the majority of the fuel (90-100%) is lean-premixed fuel and the balance is pilot fuel. When the gas producer speed drops below 90%, the balance between premixed and pilot fuel changes with the percentage of pilot fuel increasing. This has the effect of increasing NO_x and CO concentrations.

To correct this problem, M&N has installed a programming modification to its control software to ensure that the units do not fire at gas producer speeds below 90%.

Turbine Replacement

Solar no longer manufactures the Taurus 70-9700 units originally installed at this facility. M&N's current license allows for the replacement of turbine components with like-kind equipment. M&N has proposed that replacement of a Taurus 70-9700 unit with a Taurus 70-10300, which has been programmed not to fire above the capacity of a 70-9700, is a like-kind exchange and that additional licensing action for such a change should not be required. The Department has previously approved such a replacement at M&N's Baileyville station for Turbine #2. Therefore, the Department agrees with M&N's proposal and

approves of the operation of any such derated Taurus 70-10300 as a replacement for a 70-9700 unit.

Low Temperatures

As discussed above, under normal operating conditions the majority of the fuel is lean-premixed fuel and the balance is pilot fuel. However, M&N has learned that the Taurus 70-10300 units are programmed to increase pilot fuel when the ambient temperature drops below zero to maintain combustion stability. As a result, NO_x and CO emissions increase at these temperatures. Therefore, provisions have been made in this license for increased emissions during periods when the ambient temperature falls below zero degrees Fahrenheit.

C. Boiler #1

M&N operates a 1.66 MMBtu/hr natural gas fired boiler for facility heating.

The maximum heat input for Boiler #1 is 1.66 MMBtu/hr and is therefore not subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart Dc for steam generating units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989.

A summary of the BPT analysis for Boiler #1 is the following:

1. Boiler #1 shall fire only pipeline quality natural gas.
2. The PM and PM_{10} limits are derived from Chapter 103.
3. NO_x, CO, and VOC emission limits are based upon AP-42 data dated 2/98.
4. Visible emissions from Boiler #1 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six (6) minute block average.

D. Generator #1

M&N operates a back up emergency natural gas fired generator. Generator #1 shall be operated for emergency and maintenance purposes only.

"Emergency" is defined in Chapter 100 and throughout this document as: "… any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God…". An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error."

A summary of the BPT analysis for Generator #1(395 kW) is the following:

1. Generator #1 shall not exceed 500 hr/yr of operation based on a 12 month rolling total. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a log of monthly generator operating hours.
2. Generator #1 shall fire only pipeline quality natural gas.
3. Chapter 103 regulates PM emission limits. The PM_{10} limits are derived from the PM limits.
4. NO_x, CO, and VOC emission limits are based upon vendor supplied data.
5. Visible emissions from the generators shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a continuous 3-hour period.

E. Natural Gas Venting

M&N has identified four operation categories where VOCs in the form of natural gas is released to the atmosphere. These categories include:

1. operations around pigging facilities and other routine maintenance operations
2. turbine case venting
3. the main scrubber
4. Emergency Shut Downs (ESD), testing for ESD, and maintenance of station piping

Pigging Facilities and Routine Maintenance

During pipeline and station maintenance M&N vents natural gas from the pig launcher barrel, pig receiver barrel, valve body bleeds, and low point drains. These activities release less than 1 ton/yr of VOCs and are therefore considered insignificant per Chapter 115, Appendix B, Section B.1. These maintenance activities are also categorically exempt per Appendix B, Section A.15.

Turbine Case Venting

When a turbine sits idle for a month or more it is decompressed and vented to prevent potential damage to the equipment. The turbine is also decompressed and vented when maintenance work is done on a turbine. The venting of turbines has the potential to emit 2.2 ton/year of VOCs. M&N shall keep records as specified in this Order of case ventings.

Main Scrubber

The scrubber system removes liquids from the gas stream. When these liquids accumulate to a certain point the system automatically dumps. This releases a small amount of VOCs. The scrubber system is an insignificant activity per

Chapter 115, Appendix B, Section B.1 and its emissions are therefore not required to be included in the license.

Emergency Shut Downs

M&N performs ESD testing and maintenance of station piping which has the potential to emit 1.7 ton/year of VOCs. M&N shall notify the department in advance of ESD tests and within two working days of an ESD.

F. Annual Emission Restrictions

M&N shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a 12 month rolling total:

Total Allowable Annual Emission for the Facility
(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	PM	**PM_{10}**	**SO_2**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**VOC**
Turbine #1	7.1	7.1	1.4	38.5	46.9	12.7
Turbine #2	7.1	7.1	1.4	38.5	46.9	12.7
Generator #1	0.1	0.1	-	1.1	0.6	0.7
Boiler #1	0.9	0.9	-	0.7	0.6	0.1
Venting	-	-	-	-	-	4.9
Total TPY	**15.2**	**15.2**	**2.8**	**78.8**	**95.0**	**31.1**

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

M&N previously submitted an ambient air quality analysis demonstrating that emissions from the facility, in conjunction with all other sources, do not violate ambient air quality standards. An additional ambient air quality analysis is not required for this renewal.

ORDER

Based on the above Findings and subject to conditions listed below, the Department concludes that the emissions from this source:

- will receive Best Practical Treatment,
- will not violate applicable emission standards,
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-744-71-G-R subject to the following conditions:

(1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions.

(2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115.

(3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both.

(4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request.

(5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S.A. § 353.

(6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.

(8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request.

(9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license.

(10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license.

(11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:

(i) perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:

a. within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or

b. pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.

(ii) install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and

(iii) submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.

(12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:

(i) within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances

representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and

(ii) the days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and

(iii) the licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.

(13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement.

(14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emission and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation.

(15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status.

(16) The following shall apply to the Conditions in the Order as appropriate:

A. A 30-day rolling block average shall be calculated as the arithmetic average of not more than 30 - 24-hr block averages.

B. A 24-hr block average basis shall be calculated as the arithmetic average of not more than 24 - one hour block periods. Only one 24-hr block averge shall be calculated for one day, beginning at midnight. Hours in which no operation occurs shall not be included in the 24-hr block average calculation.

(17) Turbines #1 and #2

A. Turbines #1 and #2 shall each not exceed the following emissions at ambient temperatures greater than zero degrees Fahrenheit:

Pollutant	**Load**	**ppmvd**	**lb/hr**	**Control Technology**
PM	All	--	1.62	Natural Gas Only
PM_{10}	All	--	1.62	Natural Gas Only
SO_2	All	--	0.32	Natural Gas Only
NOx	All	25 at 15% O_2	8.79	SoLoNOx Combustion Technology
CO	All	--	10.70	SoLoNOx Combustion Technology and Good Combustion Control
VOC	All	--	2.90	Good Combustion Control via SoLoNOx Combustor

B. Turbines #1 and #2 shall each not exceed the following emissions at ambient temperatures greater than –20 and less than or equal to zero degrees Fahrenheit:

Pollutant	**Load**	**ppmvd**	**lb/hr**	**Control Technology**
PM	All	--	1.62	Natural Gas Only
PM_{10}	All	--	1.62	Natural Gas Only
SO_2	All	--	0.32	Natural Gas Only
NOx	All	42 at 15% O_2	14.11	SoLoNOx Technology
CO	All	--	20.60	SoLoNOx Combustion Technology and Good Combustion Control
VOC	All	--	5.80	Good Combustion Control via SoLoNOx Combustor

C. Turbines #1 and #2 shall each not exceed the following emissions at ambient temperatures less than or equal to -20 degrees Fahrenheit:

Pollutant	Load	ppmvd	lb/hr	Control Technology
PM	All	--	1.62	Natural Gas Only
PM_{10}	All	--	1.62	Natural Gas Only
SO_2	All	--	0.32	Natural Gas Only
NOx	All	120 at 15% O_2	40.32	SoLoNOx Technology
CO	All	--	30.90	SoLoNOx Combustion Technology and Good Combustion Control
VOC	All	--	8.70	Good Combustion Control via SoLoNOx Combustor

D. Turbines #1 and #2 are subject to, and M&N shall comply with, the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A (General Provisions) and Subpart GG (Stationary Gas Turbines).

E. Visible emissions from Turbines #1 and #2 shall each not exceed 20% opacity, measured as six (6) minute averages, except for one(1) six (6) minute average period per hour of not more than 27% opacity, except during start-up and shut-down.

F. Turbines #1 and #2 shall only fire pipeline quality natural gas.

G. Compliance with the PM and PM_{10} lb/hr emission limits shall be determined through stack testing in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 5 upon request by the Department.

H. Compliance with the SO_2 lb/hr limit shall be demonstrated by the maximum natural gas firing rate into each turbine and a 24-hour average of available sulfur content data that is collected in accordance with the schedule and methods approved by EPA and described in Condition (19) below.

I. Compliance with the CO and NOx licensed emission limits shall be determined through stack testing upon request by the Department in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60 Appendices 10 and 7, respectively.

J. Compliance with the VOC lb/hr limit shall be determined through stack testing upon request by the Department by running either a Method 25A test for TOC or a Method 25A test and a Method 18 test for methane and ethane and subtracting the Method 18 tests from the Method 25A test.

(18) Performance Testing

A. In the event that Turbine #1 is replaced with a Taurus 70-10300 unit, M&N shall conduct performance testing for NO_x (lb/hr, ppm) on Turbine #1 within 180 days after the initial start-up of the replacement unit.

B. All testing shall comply with all of the requirements of the DEP Compliance Test Protocol and with 40 CFR Part 60, as appropriate, or other methods approved by the Department. A representative of the DEP or EPA shall be given the opportunity to observe the compliance testing.

(19) EPA has given approval to a monitoring scheme where natural gas monitoring will be conducted at the Baileyville station only in cases of southbound gas flow and at the Westbrook station in cases of northbound gas flow provided there are no additional entry points for natural gas or other sulfur containing streams between theses stations.

M&N shall conduct fuel monitoring at the Baileyville or Westbrook station as appropriate using ASTM reference method D5504-94, or another EPA approved methodology, on the following schedule:

A. No monitoring of fuel nitrogen is required so long as the pipeline compressor station is supplied with solely pipeline-quality natural gas. If EPA approves a method for monitoring fuel-bound nitrogen in gaseous fuels in the future, M&N may be required to monitor or test nitrogen content in its natural gas supply.
B. Sulfur monitoring shall be conducted using ASTM reference method D5504-94 or another EPA approved methodology on the following schedule:

i. Twice monthly for the first six months of operation (after the initial startup), with no two monitoring dates within 10 days of each other;
ii. If the average sulfur content from the 12 sulfur fuel content test results (distributed over the first six months) is less than 50% of the sulfur limit (as expressed in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG), M&N may reduce monitoring frequency to one measurement per quarter for at least six quarters. If any one of the 12 sulfur fuel content test results mentioned above shows sulfur content greater than 50% of the sulfur limit in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, then M&N shall notify EPA in writing, provide EPA with the test data, and monitor twice monthly, until otherwise directed;
iii. If the conditions of ii (above) are met, and the SO_2 emissions (calculated using the sulfur fuel content of the past 6 quarters) represent compliance with the SO_2 emission limits in 40 CFR §60.333, then M&N may reduce

sulfur fuel content monitoring frequency to twice per year during the first and third calendar quarters;

iv. Should any measurement taken under i, ii, or iii (above) indicate non-compliance with 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG, M&N, upon learning of said non-compliance, shall immediately begin monitoring fuel content weekly. M&N shall, within 14 days of learning of said non-compliance, notify the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, and the US EPA, such that the custom fuel monitoring schedule can be reexamined.

v. Within 14 days of learning of any change in fuel supply, other than Sable Island Area, PNGTS, Tennessee Gas, and Algonquin, or significant change in fuel quality, M&N shall notify EPA of the fuel supply change, such that the custom fuel monitoring schedule can be reexamined. From the time of said notification, until a determination regarding the custom fuel monitoring schedule is made by EPA, fuel shall be monitored weekly.

(20) M&N shall monitor and record the following as specified for the facility:

Parameter	Monitor	Record Monitor Data	Compile Fuel Usage
Natural Gas Flow Rate (actual cubic feet input)	Continuously	Continuously	Monthly

(21) Except during periods of start-up and shut-down, M&N shall not operate Turbine #1 or Turbine #2 at gas producer speeds less than 90%. Compliance shall be demonstrated by record keeping of gas producer speeds at all operating times.

(22) M&N shall keep records of the number of days during the calendar year that the ambient temperature is below zero and/or -20 degrees Fahrenheit. For any gaps in M&N's temperature data, it may utilize meteorological data from an appropriate representative location.

(23) M&N may remove and replace with new, repaired, or refurbished like-kind components of the station's turbines as approved by the Department. M&N shall notify the Department in writing of any replacement of turbine components.

(24) M&N shall not exceed 2.2 ton/yr of VOC on a 12 month rolling total basis from turbine case venting. M&N shall maintain a log of all turbine case venting and ESD events that includes the following information:

A. date of the event
B. estimated or actual event start time
C. estimated or actual event duration
D. event source (Unit 1, Unit 2, or ESD)
E. event type (shutdown, maintenance, testing, or malfunction)
F. description of event
G. estimate of the amount of natural gas vented
H. estimate of the amount of VOC emitted
I. 12 month rolling total VOC emissions

(25) M&N shall notify the Department in advance of any scheduled venting event that is expected to result in the release of more than 75,000 scf of natural gas. M&N shall notify the Department within two working days of any unscheduled venting event that results in the release of more than 75,000 scf of natural gas.

(26) Generator #1

A. M&N shall limit Generator #1 to 500 hr/yr of operation (based on a 12 month rolling total).
B. Generator #1 shall be equipped with an elapsed time meter. The value from the meter will be entered into a spreadsheet on a monthly basis. The spreadsheet will track operating hours on a monthly and a 12-month rolling total basis.
C. Generator #1 shall fire only pipeline quality natural gas.
D. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Equipment		**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**SO_2**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**VOC**
Generator #1	lb/MMBtu	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
	lb/hr	0.10	0.10	0.01	4.27	2.35	2.61

E. Visible emissions from the Emergency Generator shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a continuous 3-hour period.

(27) Boiler #1

A. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Equipment		**PM**	**PM_{10}**	**SO_2**	**NO_x**	**CO**	**VOC**
Boiler #1	lb/hr	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.16	0.14	0.01

B. Visible emissions from Boiler #1 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six (6) minute block average.

(28) M&N shall notify the Department within 48 hours and submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes a violation of any emission standard (Title 38 MRSA §605-C).

(29) **Annual Emission Statement**
In accordance with MEDEP Chapter 137, the licensee shall annually report to the Department the information necessary to accurately update the State's emission inventory by means of:

1) A computer program and accompanying instructions supplied by the Department;

   or

2) A written emission statement containing the information required in MEDEP Chapter 137.

Reports and questions should be directed to:

Attn: Criteria Emission Inventory Coordinator
Maine DEP
Bureau of Air Quality
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0017

Phone: (207) 287-2437

The emission statement must be submitted by September 1 or as otherwise specified in Chapter 137.

(30) M&N shall pay the annual air emission license fee within 30 days of December 31st of each year. Pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. Section 353-A, failure to pay this annual fee in the stated timeframe is sufficient grounds for revocation of the license under 38 M.R.S.A. Section 341-D, Subsection 3.

(31) The term of this Order shall be for five (5) years from the signature below.

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS DAY OF 2003.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:_____
DAWN R. GALLAGHER, COMMISSIONER

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 7/29/03
Date of application acceptance: 7/30/03

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection: _____

This Order prepared by Lynn Ross, Bureau of Air Quality.